Letra	a Nombre	Comentarios
а	a (ah)	
b	be, (beh) be, be de burro, be grande	Be and ve are pronounced exactly the same, so identifiers such as de burro/de vaca are often added to distinguish between them.
С	ce (ceh)	
*ch	che	Ch is no longer considered a separate letter of the Spanish alphabet.
d	de (deh)	
e	eh	
f	efe	
g	ge (heh)	
h	hache (acheh)	
i	i, i latina	I and y are pronounced the same, so the tag griega is almost always used with y; latina is sometimes used with i for purposes of clarification.
j	jota (hota)	
k	ka	K is only used in words borrowed from other languages, such as kilo .
I	ele	
*	elle (ehyeh)	LI is no longer considered a separate letter in the Spanish alphabet.
m	eme	
n	ene	
ñ	eñe (enyeh)	
0	o (oh)	
р	pe (peh)	
q	cu	
r	ere (ereh)	

*rr	erre (ereh)	Rr has never been classified as a separate letter of the Spanish alphabet, but this form has often been used to distinguish the double r from the single one.
S	ese (eseh)	
t	te (the)	
u	u (ooh)	
V	ve, ve de vaca, ve chica	
w	ve doble, u doble, doble ve doble u, uve doble	${f W}$ is only used in words borrowed from other languages such as "waterpolo".

x equis

y y griega (Greek ee sound)

z zeta (ceta)

Some notes about pronunciation:

Vowels are almost always pronounced just as follows, with the annoying exception of when they are in a diphthong* (two verbs, positioned next to each other, that form a combined sound rather than being pronounced separately). *See links on the "References" page for more information about diphthongs.

Vowel pronunciation: a = ah, e = eh, l = ee, o = oh, u = ooh, y = ee (y griega-vs I latina is a way to distinguish i from y when spelling a world out loud for somebody). All vowels are pronounced, for example mole is pronounced moleh.

H is always silent

J is pronounced as h in English

LL is pronounced like the y in "young" and also can sound like jeh in many Spanish speaking countries (Argentina and Colombia, for example)

Z is always pronounced like an s. There is no zzzz sound in Spanish.